

G. 862

The Japan Advertiser, Tokyo, May 19, 1938

ARMY EXPLAINS WAR BILL

Scope of General National Mobilization Law Takes in Every
Private Industry; Toys and Raw Silk May be Included

Following is the translation of the text of a pamphlet issued by the War Department, explaining provisions of the National Mobilization bill. The concluding part will appear on this page tomorrow.

Under the existing international circumstances, it is necessary for the Japanese people to have a clear and unified understanding and appreciation of the National General Mobilization Law. We will, therefore, explain first the form and scope of the law and then its contents.

Although some of the items in the law are secret matters and we can not reveal them to the public at large for the time being, we will, at any rate, try our best to show the spirit and substance of the law as a whole so that readers may grasp its reality purely from the viewpoint of national defense.

Japan faces on her north the Soviet Union, which, with an ambition to sovietize the world, has organized an immense army and has completed her national defense all along her boundary lines. On her west she has the Chiang Kai-shek political power with a violent policy of resistance against her. Moreover, she is surrounded by the powerful navies of the United States and Great Britain. As an island Empire she is narrowly limited in her land area and woefully lacking in natural resources. Under such conditions, it is simply inevitable that Japan has to face great difficulties in organizing a plan which makes for the efficiency of her national defense.

Defense Line Shifted

The Manchurian incident has brought about a great change in the condition of national defense. The situation has been enhanced by the present incident. Under the new situation, the line of national defense has been shifted several hundred miles further from the national boundary and extended to Central China by way of North Manchuria and North China, a distance of more than a thousand miles. In the face of this, it has become a matter of supreme importance for Japan to expand and strengthen all aspects of her national power to hold this line of defense effectively for the establishment of permanent peace in the Orient in cooperation

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with Manchukuo and North and Central China. A success or failure in her attempt to realize this national ideal depends upon the determination of the Japanese people. For many years to come, Japan must make very serious efforts in perfecting and strengthening her national defense for the realization of this ideal and the National General Mobilization Law is intended to accomplish this end.

By the National General Mobilization, Japan aims to control and operate her entire personal and material resources to the fullest possible extent in order to enable her to demonstrate her national power most effectively for her national defense in time of emergency. In other words, she seeks to mobilize her national vitality to the greatest possible extent, in order to enable her to supply her army and navy with the vast amount of war materials they require in time of war to secure the smooth economic operation for the stability of national life, and at the same time to demoralize the enemy on the battlefield as well as on the economic and propaganda fronts. Military success in the future depends chiefly upon superiority to the enemy in the ability to fight by mobilizing systematically and effectively the synthetic national strength as long as war continues.

All-Embracing

By synthetic national strength, we mean the national strength consisting of all elements, tangible and intangible, of personal and material resources. The national general mobilization calls for the concentration of these elements most systematically to one constant synthetic national power for an effective demonstration in order to gain the final victory in a war.

All elements of national strength may be displayed effectively by the efficient operation of the national system. Since the national system is operated by man, the source of fighting strength is the people and their spiritual power. From this consideration, it is obvious that the mobilization of spiritual power is more important than any other element of national strength. All possible efforts, therefore, must be made by mobilizing educational institutions and propaganda organs for a unified campaign to intensify the fighting spirit of the people, which will enable them to endure any amount of hardship and difficulties.

Another important matter in the scheme of general mobilization is the acquisition of vast quantities of necessary materials to supply the army and the navy. In time of war, all kinds of materials will be consumed in great quantities due to the vast expansion of fighting equipment in keeping with the progress of science. In order to satisfy this demand, the government must collect and prepare them for use speedily in the shortest time possible. A shortage of war materials must be made up by acquiring them from abroad in good time. On the other hand, the government must make efforts to increase the production of such materials at home and have them in store to provide

for any possible contingency. It may be necessary for the government to limit or prohibit the consumption of certain war materials for ordinary purpose or to encourage the people to use substitutes for them.

In order to facilitate such activities, it is necessary to unify all producing enterprises and organs of exports and imports for a systematic production and distribution. For this purpose, the government will have to issue various regulations by Imperial ordinances. It will also take necessary steps to prevent a rise in prices of commodities and may go the length, if necessary, of fixing official prices on such commodities. Japan is blessed with plenty of food-stuffs, but some arrangement will have to be made to prevent a possible decline in production.

With the outbreak of a war, a large number of young men who are working in mines and factories will be called to the colors, and those establishments must be replenished with a greater number of operatives than before to meet the exigency. In time of war, however, all organizations engaged in peace industries may have to curtail their activities or even suspend them altogether because their products may not be wanted in such a time or due to difficulty in securing raw materials to work upon, with the result that a large number of operatives will be out of work. The object of personnel mobilization is to adjust the demand and supply of labor to cope with the situation. For this purpose, it is necessary for the government to perfect educational and employment institutions for the proper training of young men in certain trades and for the proper distribution of workers. It calls for close cooperation between labor and capital as well as the cooperation of women. The effective relief of wounded soldiers and their families is another important item which comes under the personnel mobilization.

Government Finance Control

In order to raise enough funds for the execution of war, it is necessary for the government to establish a war time tax system and a policy of floating public bonds to prevent an undesirable financial inflation. For this purpose the government may control all money circulation organizations to facilitate a proper circulation of money. It will also make efforts, in order to buy necessary raw materials, to increase export trade, to arrange financial credit to manage foreign bonds held by Japanese, to increase the output of gold, etc.

In time of war, a speedy transportation of men, munitions and provisions to the war fronts is essential for gaining a victory. This calls for the unified operation of all transportation facilities on land and sea to the greatest possible extent. At the same time, equipment of all harbors and ports must be perfected and strengthened. It must not be forgotten that in time of war the army and navy will appropriate a greater proportion of vessels for their own purpose. The

government will take similar steps for increasing the efficiency of communication services.

Scientific Mobilization

Mobilization of the scientific elements of national strength is another important item in the scheme of general mobilization. In time of war, it is urgent for the government to /Note: several words unreadable/ shortage of various war materials by mobilizing the science resources of the country. For this purpose the government will make special arrangements for enabling scientists and scientific institutions to raise their efficiency to the highest possible point.

In order to facilitate the national general mobilization, the government will accurately collect all kinds of information at home and abroad as a part of the mobilization of information propaganda and guard services. It also will launch a propaganda campaign for mobilization of the national spirit and the unification of national opinion for the execution of war. As a part of the propaganda, efforts will be made to create in foreign countries favorable public opinion for Japan. In addition to this, the government will make efforts for the protection of materials and for the maintenance of peace and order to facilitate the national general mobilization. This is particularly important in time of enemy air raids and to thwart spy activities.

Flexible Plans Essential

It is imperative for the government to make necessary preparations in time of peace to provide against any possible contingency necessitating the general mobilization. The government, therefore, must be equipped with far-reaching plans to raise efficiency promptly in production of necessary materials, their transportation and other activities to facilitate the general mobilization. The plans and preparations will differ in their scope according to the magnitude of war. The government, therefore, must be equipped with plans and preparations, applicable to varying conditions to carry out a general mobilization.

The Cabinet first will draw a rough draft on the basis of which all departments of the government will make their respective plans and preparations for the general mobilization. Parties engaged in foreign trade and those engaged in enterprises for producing and distributing commodities must conform to the plans prepared by the departments of the government. The conduct of the parties concerned will be controlled by regulations to be promulgated by Imperial ordinances or to be brought into existence by revising existing law. The government will take such steps in good time so that the army and the navy will always be adequately supplied with all essentials to carry on war.

Such regulations, which may require revisions in the future, should be fixed by Imperial ordinances for the sake of convenience instead of being made provisions of the National General Mobilization Law. If they were made provisions of the law, any alteration in them would require a sanction of the Imperial Diet. Such a process for securing a revision is not practical in time of war when everything must be arranged swiftly. Nor is the method of resorting to an urgent Imperial ordinance for the revision practical because the matter would have to be referred to a deliberation of the Privy Council. Moreover, an urgent Imperial ordinance could not be issued if a Diet session were in progress.

But the basic principles on which such regulations may be established should be embodied in the law because they would require alterations according to any change in the circumstances of general mobilization. In the application of the law, the government is to consult with the National General Mobilization Research Commission, thus preventing it from abusing its power of causing the issuance of Imperial ordinances. It is also expected that the government will create various semi-official organs to deliberate ways and means of control under the regulations to insure justice, as has been the case in the control of iron, steel and copper. The government in the actual execution of the regulations in keeping with prevailing industrial conditions of the country will depend largely upon a voluntary control on the part of private enterprises. It will also take into consideration views of such self-governing bodies when it will formulate its plans in order to avoid making a blunder.

Summary of Articles

Articles 1, 2, and 3 of the National General Mobilization Law define the meanings of the national general mobilization goods and the general mobilization business. The law is to become operative when the nation is threatened by a possible war (including incidents of the nature of war). The beginning and the end of the period of application of the law will be duly announced after the Imperial sanctions are obtained. The term "personal resource" includes spiritual power, technical power and labor power. As for the general mobilization goods, most of them are mobile (vessels being included in the category of real estate). A reservation is made in the ninth section, Article 2 for a possibility of designating additional goods as subject to mobilization. At present the government has no definite plan in this connection, but it may add toys and raw silk, if necessary, in order to improve the balance of international accounts.

By saying the general mobilization of business, the word "business" is employed in a broad sense, not necessarily restricted to commercial enterprise. Such an item as the activity of the Women's National Defense League may possibly be named in this category under the ninth section of Article 3.

In drafting persons in wartime according to the provisions of Article 4, the government will make efforts to recruit them without

resorting to compulsory measure. In recruiting them, the government will announce by an Imperial ordinance the age limit, sex, categories of work, and amount of remuneration as specified in qualifications for the service.

Term Clarified

The word "bodies" as referred to in Article 5, are organizations in general, excepting National Defense Leagues, the Women's National Defense Leagues, the Young Men's Associations and the Boy Scouts. The activities in which such bodies may be called upon to become engaged, include, for instance, health promotion, relief, propaganda, information and guard services.

By Article 6, the government may limit or prohibit the employment of persons for non-urgent enterprises. It also may draft persons according to the provision of Article 4 and order the owners of particular enterprises, with which the drafted persons would be familiar, to employ them. The government may take necessary steps for the elimination of causes which make for competition in securing operatives, and order employers to adopt various necessary measures for the promotion of workers' health and other matters of social policy. In order to increase the labor power in time of war, article 6 will also empower the government to order owners of enterprises to mitigate or suspend various working conditions prescribed in the Factory and Mining Laws and Labor Regulations.

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THE NIPPON TIMES, LTD.

Tokyo

July 31, 1946

To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that the present Nippon Times (previously known as the Japan Times) absorbed the former Japan Advertiser on October 10, 1940 and all records of the Japan Advertiser prior to that date have been lost or destroyed.

Therefore the original manuscript, from which the article was translated, entitled "Army explains War Bill" appearing in the Japan Advertiser of May 19th and 20th 1938 cannot be located.

The Nippon Times, Ltd.

(signed) K. Togasaki

K. Togasaki
Executive Editor

CERTIFICATE

31 July 1946

I certify that the original pamphlet or a copy of the same, referred to in an article entitled "Army Explains War Bill" which appeared on page 4 of the May 19th and May 20th, 1938 issues of the Japan Advertiser cannot be found in the files or archives of the First Demobilization Bureau which has custody of the documents of the former Japanese War Ministry.

(signed) O. Arao

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Chief of
General Affairs Division
First Demobilization Bureau

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2604A

現在、事変に依り促進サレタ新ラウー状況、下ニ於テ、國
防線、國境、多數百里モ遠ク移動サレ、北滿及其支ヲ陸テ
一千里以上、距離ニアル中支ヲ擴張サレタ。此、事實ニ直面
シテ滿洲國及中支ト協カシ、東洋永遠、平和確立
ニ向テ、此、國防線ヲ有効的ニ保持スル為日本、凡ソ此方面
、國カヲ擴張し且強化スルト云フ事が日本ニトリ最モ重
要ナ事柄トナラマタデアル。此、國家的理想實現、成
不成功ハ日本國民、決ベニ依ルモデアル。今後長期ニ亘リ
日本、此、理想實現、為其、國防ヲ充金ニシ且強化スル操
ニ極メテ真劍ナ努力ヲ為サネバナラヌ。ソレヲ國家總動員法
此、目的ヲ達成スルコトヲ目的トシテナル。

國家總動員法ニ依テ日本ハ緊急場合、其、國カヲ
國防目的ニ最モ有効的ニ發揮セシムル最大限ニ其、
全人的及物的資源ヲ統制運用スルコトヲ目的トスル。
換言スルハ日本ハ其、國家的治カヲ最大限ニ動員シ
戰時ニ際シテ要スル巨大ナル軍用物資ヲ其、陸海軍
ニ供給セタルコト及國民生活、安定、為丹滑ナル經
済作用ヲ確保スルト同時ニ戰場並ニ經濟及宣傳戰
線ニ於テ敵、士氣ヲ沮喪セシムルコトヲ目的トシテナル。將來
ニ於ケル軍事的成功ハ主トシテ戰爭、繼續スル限リ其
、綜合國力、組織的且有効的動員能力、敵ニ對ス
ル能力、優越性ニ依存スル。

總括的。

綜合國カト云フ、ハ有形無形、人的物的資源、凡ソ此要素

2604A

現在、事変に依り促進サタ、新ラシヤ状況、下ニ於テ六國
防線、國境カ多數百里モ遠ク移動サレ、世滿及其支ヲ陸
一千里以上、距離ニアル中支ヲ擴張サタ。此、事實ニ直面
シ、滿洲國及支、中支ト協カシ、東洋永遠、平和確立
ニ向テ此、國防線ヲ有効的ニ保持スル為日本、凡ソ此方面
、國カヲ擴張シ且強化スルト云フ事が日本ニトリ最モ重
要ナ事柄トナリ、テモタズアル。此、國家的理想實現、成功
不成功ハ日本國民、決ベニ依ルモデアル。今後長期ニ亘リ
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ニ供給セタルコト及國民生活、安定、為丹滑ナル經
濟作用ヲ確保スルコト同時ニ戰場並ニ經濟及宣傳戰
線ニ於テ敵、士氣ヲ沮喪セシムルコトヲ目的トシ、且將來
ニ於ケル軍事的成功ハ主トシテ戰爭、繼續スル限リ其
、綜合國力、組織的且有効的動員能力、敵ニ對ス
ル能力、優越性ニ依存スル。

總括的

綜合國力ト云フハ有形無形、人的物的資源、凡ソ此要素

2604A

「成る國」ヲ意味スル「至ル」國家、總動員ニハ戰爭、究極、勝利ヲ得ル為ニ効果的ナ表現トシ、此等、要素ヲ最も組織的ニ、貫き、國家總力ニ集中スル事が必要ナル。

國力、全要素ハ國家機構、能率的ナ運用ニ依リテ効果的ニ發揮シ得ル。國家機構ハ人々依リテ運用サレ故戰力、源泉ハ國民トシ、精神カテリ。此ニ鑑ミ、精神カ、動員ハ國力、他、如何ナル要素ヨリモ重要ナ事ハ明カナル。政ニ成リ得ル限リ、努力ヲシ國民、闘争ベク強化スル為、統一戰線ニ教育施設や宣傳機關ヲ動員シナケレバナシ。是ニ依リテ國民、如何ナル艱難辛苦ニモ耐ヘル事が出来ル。

總動員全軍中、更ニ重要ナル事項ハ陸海軍ニ補給スル莫大量、必要ナ資材ヲ獲得スルコトナル。戰時ニ於テハ料子、進歩ト併行シテ戰闘裝備が夥ク擧グられ、為ニ四元種類ノ資材が大量ニ消耗サレ。此、要求ヲ滿ス為ニ政府成シ得ル最短期間ニ其算ヲ集メ且速カニ使用スル程ニ準備シケレバナシ。戰爭資材、冬ニハ通常海外ヨリ獲得シ、補充シケレバナシ。他方ニ於テ政府ハ國內、此種資材、生産ヲ増加スル努力ヲ拂ヒ且其算ヲ如何ナル予想サル不慮ノ事件ニモ供給スル程ニ貯ヘテ置カケレバナシ。國家ハ或ル種ノ戰爭資材ヲ普通目的ニ消費スルコトヲ制限セク、禁止シ又ハ國民、其等代用品、使用ヲ奨励スル事が必要ナルヲ知レシ。

カナル活動ヲ促進スル為ニ凡ソ生産企業、及輸入機關ヲ組織的ニ生産ト配給ニ統一スル事が必要ナル。此、目的テ政府ハ勅令ニ依リ種々規則ヲ出サケレバナシ。

N03

2604 A

「阿拉伯之春」所載

軍戰時法案ニ説明スル

國家總動員法 範圍 凡二和的產業，包括二和，

玩具及生鮮は包含されることが得る。

以下豫裁、記事、陸軍省発行ニカル、皇義総動員法、
「一、報、誤、記、後、奉、令、明、日、発、行、本、議、ニ、收、録、ス、

現在は際限なくトニテハ、吾等が活動生活ニ付明確ニ、一統ニ理解ト認識ヲ得、
ト日本国民ニトリ必要トナリ。故ニ我々ハ本（国策）形勢及範圍ヲ説明シ、其
容ニ及バントスルモノナリ。

同法、細目ナルモ、八校定款事項ニ属ス我々、当令、閣下全般ニ是ヲ發表スルコトハ、業
チ々々共我々、該校が純粋ナルヲ防ミ見地ナシ、其現費ヲ把握出来得ルヨリ、同法全
体ノ精神ト本質トヲ免ニ爾全クヲ盡ミテ説明スルベシナリ。

日本北方ニ於テ境界ヲソグリエト化セトスル野心ヲ以テ巨大ナル軍政ヲ編成シ其ノ
 主要線ニ沿テ国防ヲ完成シタル韓鮮邦ニ面シテ居ル日本ハ西方ニ於テハ日本ニ對シ
 テ猛烈ナル反抗政策ヲ執ルヲ將今右政權ヲ有シタル之ニ加ツテ日本ハ米玉及
 英玉ノ強力ナル海軍ニ依リテ包圍セシタル日本ハ獨逸帝國玉ナルガ故ニ其玉玉ハ
 快少ニシテ悲シムギコトハ天然資源が不足シタル。斯ナル狀況、下ニ日本ガ
 其ノ国防ヲ効果的ナラシムル計畫ヲ編成ニスルニ當リテ大ナル困難ニ直面セヌ
 ハ又ニハ誠ニ不可避ナル。

滿洲事變之防，然勢三大變化，拓東之多，事能。

PURL: <http://www.l>

PURE: <http://www.fair.org>

PURL: <http://www.l>PURL: <http://www.l>PURL: <http://www.l>PURL: <http://www.l...>PURL: <http://www.l...>PURL: <http://www.l>

28627

一九三八年五月十九日 本曜日 東京

「シヤパン・アトバタイザ」一所載
軍、戰時法案ヲ説明スル

國家總動員法ノ範圍凡レ私的產業業ヲ包括スル
玩具及生絲ヲ包含スルコトヲ得ル。

以下掲載、記事ハ陸軍省発行ニカカリ必ス後總動員法闡明、ハ、
「上」難読。後並合、明日発行、本紙ニ收録ス。

現在實際情勢ハ「シヤパン」總動員法ハ「明瞭ニシテ」總「理解」ヲ認識「得」
ニハ日本國民ニ「上」必要ナリト云フ。故「シヤパン」三國條約及範圍ヲ説明「ス」其、
内容及バ「シヤパン」ニカケル。

國策、細目「シヤパン」ハ秘密事項屬「シヤパン」我々、當今閣議全般ニ是「シヤパン」發展「シヤパン」ハ結果
ナリ其、我々、讀者ガ純粹ニ「シヤパン」見地「シヤパン」其、現實「シヤパン」把握「シヤパン」未「シヤパン」得「シヤパン」三國條約
体系精神「シヤパン」本質「シヤパン」免「シヤパン」角「シヤパン」全「シヤパン」力「シヤパン」盡「シヤパン」ミ「シヤパン」説明「シヤパン」ス「シヤパン」ベシ「シヤパン」。

日本、北方ニ於「シヤパン」邊界「シヤパン」シ「シヤパン」化「シヤパン」ニ「シヤパン」野「シヤパン」シ「シヤパン」巨「シヤパン」大「シヤパン」軍隊「シヤパン」編成「シヤパン」其、
「シヤパン」境線「シヤパン」沿「シヤパン」シ「シヤパン」防「シヤパン」シ「シヤパン」完成「シヤパン」シ「シヤパン」土「シヤパン」部「シヤパン」部「シヤパン」三「シヤパン」面「シヤパン」シ「シヤパン」居「シヤパン」ハ「シヤパン」日本、西方ニ於「シヤパン」ハ「シヤパン」日本、時「シヤパン」
「シヤパン」邊境「シヤパン」ニ「シヤパン」反抗政策「シヤパン」執「シヤパン」ル「シヤパン」蔣「シヤパン」介石「シヤパン」政「シヤパン」權「シヤパン」者「シヤパン」ニ「シヤパン」シ「シヤパン」心「シヤパン」之「シヤパン」加「シヤパン」シ「シヤパン」ハ「シヤパン」日本、未「シヤパン」足「シヤパン」
「シヤパン」英「シヤパン」艦「シヤパン」方「シヤパン」ニ「シヤパン」海「シヤパン」軍「シヤパン」佈「シヤパン」シ「シヤパン」包「シヤパン」圍「シヤパン」サ「シヤパン」ル「シヤパン」ハ「シヤパン」日本、必「シヤパン」然「シヤパン」至「シヤパン」帝「シヤパン」國「シヤパン」ニ「シヤパン」欲「シヤパン」シ「シヤパン」其「シヤパン」主「シヤパン」
「シヤパン」失「シヤパン」少「シヤパン」ニ「シヤパン」シ「シヤパン」悲「シヤパン」シ「シヤパン」ハ「シヤパン」キ「シヤパン」コ「シヤパン」ハ「シヤパン」天然「シヤパン」資源「シヤパン」不「シヤパン」足「シヤパン」ニ「シヤパン」シ「シヤパン」心「シヤパン」斯「シヤパン」カ「シヤパン」ル「シヤパン」狀況「シヤパン」下「シヤパン」ニ「シヤパン」日本、ガ
其「シヤパン」シ「シヤパン」防「シヤパン」ハ「シヤパン」効果「シヤパン」的「シヤパン」ナ「シヤパン」ル「シヤパン」ニ「シヤパン」シ「シヤパン」訂「シヤパン」畫「シヤパン」ヲ「シヤパン」編「シヤパン」成「シヤパン」ス「シヤパン」ル「シヤパン」ニ「シヤパン」當「シヤパン」コ「シヤパン」ハ「シヤパン」大「シヤパン」ニ「シヤパン」困難「シヤパン」ニ「シヤパン」直「シヤパン」面「シヤパン」セ「シヤパン」
バ「シヤパン」又「シヤパン」コ「シヤパン」ハ「シヤパン」誠「シヤパン」ニ「シヤパン」不「シヤパン」可「シヤパン」避「シヤパン」テ「シヤパン」。

乙 防 線、移動

滿洲事變ハ必「シヤパン」防「シヤパン」ハ「シヤパン」勢「シヤパン」ニ「シヤパン」大「シヤパン」変「シヤパン」化「シヤパン」コ「シヤパン」シ「シヤパン」末「シヤパン」シ「シヤパン」事「シヤパン」態「シヤパン」ハ

2604 A

201

No. 2

2604A

現在、事變に依り促進され、新らしい状況に於て、防線、國境、數百里を遷り移動せし、此滿及其支を經て一千里以上、距離二百里中支を擴張サシ。此、事實に直面シテ滿洲國及支、中支ト協力し、東洋永遠、平和確立ニ向テ此、國防線ヲ有効に保持スル爲日本、凡ソ此方面、國力ヲ擴張し且強他スルト云フ事カ日本ニトリ最モ重要ナ事柄トナツテ来タリデアル。此、國家的理想實現成功不成功ハ日本國民、決心ニ依ルモノデアル。今後長期ニ亘リ日本、此理想實現、爲其、國防ヲ兎金ニシ且強他スル標ニ極メテ眞劍ナ努力ヲ爲サズバナク、ソレヲ國家總動員法此、目的ヲ達成スルコトヲ目的トスル。

國家總動員法ニ依テ日本、緊急場合、其、國力ヲ國際目的ニ最も有効に發揮セシムル極大限ニ其、全人の及物の資源ヲ統制運用スルコトヲ目的トスル。換言スルハ日本ハ其、國家の活カシ最大限ニ動員シ、戰時ニ際シ要スル巨大ナル軍用物資ヲ其、陸海軍ニ供給セシムル及國民生活、安定、爲丹滑ナル經濟作用ヲ確保スル同時ニ戰場並ニ經濟及宣傳戰線ニ於テ敵、士氣ヲ沮喪セシムルコトヲ目的トシテ、將來ニ於テ軍事の成功ハ主トシテ戰爭、繼續スル限リ、其、綜合國力、組織的且有効の動員能力、敵ニ對シ能力、優越性ニ依存スル。

總括的

綜合國力ト云フハ有形無形、人的、物的資源、凡ソ此要素

之成此國力ヲ意味スルニ至ルニ國家總動員ニハ戰爭ノ究極、
勝利ヲ得ルニ爲スル結果的ニ表現トシ、此等ノ要素ヲ最モ組織
的ニ、貫クニ國家總力ヲニ集中スル事ガ必要ナル。
國力、全要素ハ國家機構、能率的ニ運用ニ依リテ效果の
ニ發揮シ得ル。國家機構ハ合依シテ運用サルニ故戰力ノ源
泉、國民トシテ精神カヲ得ル。此ニ鑑ミ、精神カ、動員ハ國力、
他、如何ナル要素ヨリモ重要ナ事ハ明カナル。故ニ成ル得ル限リ
努力ヲシテ國民ノ闘争心ヲ強化スルニ爲シ、統一戰線ニ教育
施設ヲ宣傳機關内ヲ動員シナケバナシ。是ニ依リテ國民ハ、
如何ナル艱難辛苦モ耐ヘル事ガ出来ル。

總動員企案中、更ニ重要ナル事項ハ陸海軍ニ補給スル
莫大量、必要ナ資材ヲ獲得スルヲ得ル。戰時ニ於テハ科學
進歩ト併行シテ戰術裝備ガ夥シク擴大カレバ爲スルニ
種類、資材ガ大量ニ消耗ナル。此ノ要求ヲ満たスニ爲シ、政府或
レ得ル最短期間ニ其算ヲ集メ且速カニ使用スル標ニ準備シテ
ケバナシ。戰爭資材、欠乏ハ通商海外ヨリ獲得スル補給
シテモナシ。地方ニ於テ政府ハ國內、此ノ種資材、生産ヲ
増加スル努力ヲ拂ヒ且其等ヲ如何ナルニテ想サレ不慮ノ事件ニ
モ供給スル標ニ貯ヘテ置カナケバナシ。國家ハ或ル種ノ戰爭資
材ヲ普通目的ニ消費スルコトヲ制限モ禁止モ又ハ國民其
等代用品、使用ヲ獎勵スル事ガ必要ナルヲ知シテ、
ナル活動ヲ促進スルニ爲シ生産企業及輸出入機關
ノ組織的ニ生産ト配給ニ統一スル事ガ必要ナル。

此ノ目的ヲ政府ハ勅令ニ依リ種々規則ヲ出サシムルニシテ、

2604A

103

2604

2604A

政府ハ又物資、價格騰貴ヲ防止スル必要ナ手段ヲ採リ又必要トシバカハル物資ニ公定價格ヲ設ケル迄ニ到ラズ。日中ハ豊富ナ食糧ニ恵ミ居ルガ事相成カル生産、低下ヲ防ズルニ爲メ何等カノ取極メヲシテハナラズ。

戦争、勃發ニ伴ヒ炭坑・工場ニ就業中ノ青少年ノ多人数ノ響應ヲ示シテ而シテ工場ニ緊急無事態ニ即應ルニ爲メ以前ニ増タ多数、工員ヲ補充サスベナラズ。何レ戦時ニ於テハ平和産業ニ従事スル元來事業体ハカル際ニ生産物ノ需要ガナリトモ或ハ作業スル原料ノ確保ガ困難ナルトモ、理由ヨリ縮減更ニ中止、止ムナキニ到ルベクノ結果多数ノ工員ガ職ヲ離レトスル。人の動員ノ目的ハ事能ニ對應シテ勞働・而給ヲ調整スルニ在リ。此ノ目的、爲メハ或種職業ニ於ケル青少年ノ適正ヲ訓練、爲メ又労働者、適正配置、爲メ職業輔導及ビ准傭施設、完備ガ政府ニトテ必要ナル。ソレニハ勞資間ノ緊密ナ協力同格ニ締メ人、協力が要請サル。傷兵及ビ同家族、効果的ナ救済ガ人の動員、下エオカルベキモノ、重要ナ事項ナル。

政府、金融統制

戰爭遂行に要する資金を充分に調達する為には、好むべきは通貨膨脹を防ぐ為に戦時租税制度及公債発行、政策、樹立が政府に必要である。此、目的、為に政府は通貨、適正に流通を円滑にする為、金融機關を統制し得る。更に政府は必要原料を購へる為に輸出貿易を増進、財政の信用、設定、日本人所有外債、操作、金、増産等々を切力とする。

戦時を以てハ赤線へ、人員、武器、彈藥糧秣資材等、迅速に輸送が勝利獲得に不可欠である。之ハ可能に最大限、陸海輸送機關、統一的運用を要請する。同時に金港灣、施設、完備強化される。忘るべきはナライコトハ戦時に於てハ陸海軍が船舶、大部を軍目的に充當するコトである。政府は通信業務、効率増進、為に同様な措置を採る。

科学勤貢

國力、中、科学の要素、勤貢、總動員計畫中、モラツ、重要な事項である。戦時を以て政府は國家、科学資源を勤貢する各種戰時物資、充足を補ふに途手緩み見出さるコトが緊要である。此、目的、為に政府は科学者並に科学施設を最高度まで、効率を増進せしめるべき特別に考慮を拂ふ。

國家總動員を円滑にする為政府は情報宣傳及警備業務、勤貢、一部を以て、凡そ内外、各種情報

165

Doc 2604A

政府、金融統制

戰爭遂行ニ要スル資金ヲ充分ニ調達スルニ爲ニ、好ミカニル通貨膨脹ヲ防遏スルニ爲ニ戰時租稅制度及公債發行、政策、樹立ヲ政府ニトリ必要ナル。此ノ目的、爲ニ政府通貨、適正ヲ流通ヲ円滑ナラシメルニ爲、金融機關ヲ統制シ得ル、更ニ政府ハ必要ノ原料ヲ購入スルニ爲、輸出貿易ノ増進、財政の信用、設定、日本人所有外債、操作、金、増産等々ニ努カスル。

戰時ニ於テハ前線ノ人員、武器、彈藥糧秣資材等、迅速ニ輸送シ勝利獲得上不可欠ナル。之ハ可能ノ最大限、陸海輸送機關、統一的運用ヲ要請スル。同時ニ全港灣、施設ハ完備強化サレバナリナシ。忘レテサナリコトハ戰時ニ於テハ陸海軍カ船舶、大部ヲ軍目的ニ充當スルコトナリ。政府ハ通信業務、効率増進、爲ニ同様ニ措置ヲ採ル。

科學勤貢

國力、中、科學の要素、勤貢ハ總動員計畫中、モラツ、重要ノ事項ナル。戰時ニ於テ政府ハ國家、科學資源ヲ勤貢ニ各種戰時物資、不足ヲ補フテ途手銀ヲ見込グスコトヲ緊要ナル。此ノ目的、爲ニ政府ハ科學者並ニニ科學施設ヲミテ最高度ニソノ効率ヲ増進セシメルヤラ特別ノ考慮ヲ拂フ。國家總動員ヲ円滑ナラシメルニ爲、政府ハ情報宣傳及整備業務、勤貢ノ一部トシテ、凡ソ内外ノ各種情報ヲ

Doc 2604A

適確ニ蒐集スル。政府ハ併セテ國民精神動員、爲、並ニ國內輿論ヲ戰爭遂行ニ結集スル爲ニ宣傳運動起ス。此、宣傳一部トシテ外國ニ於ケル對日輿論ヲ有利ニ導キ努力スル。ニ加ヘテ政府ハ國家總動員ヲ円滑ナラシメル爲、物資保護並ニ治安、確保ニ努力スル。之ハ敵空襲、際ニ於テ亦スバク活動ヲ阻止スルニ特ニ重要デアリ。

彈力性アル計畫、必要

政府平時ニ於テ總動員ヲ不可避ナラシメル如キ如何ナ、

起リ得ベキ不慮ノ事態ニ對スル準備ガ絕對ニ必要ナ

アル。故ニ政府ハ必要ノ物資、生産、ノ、輸送及ニ其他

總動員ヲ円滑ナラシメル諸活動ニ於テ、效率ヲ即時ニ高

ムヤウナ遠大ナ計畫ヲ用意ミナセバナラナシ。ソ、計畫及ニ

準備、範圍、戰爭、規模ニ應ジテ異ル。故ニ政府ハ總

動員ヲ実行スル爲ニ各種ノ事態ニ適用シ得ベキ機々

、計畫及ニ準備ヲ用意ミナセバナラナシ。

内閣ハ先ヅ總動員ニ對スル概略ノ草案ヲ作成シコレニ基

キ各省ハソレゾレ計畫及ニ準備ヲスル。外國貿易各

商品生産乃至配給、企業ニ從事スル団体ハ政府各省、

準備ミテ計畫ニ從ハネバナラナシ。當該団体、行為ハ勅

令ニ依リテ公布サレ或ハ現行法改正ニ依リ成立サレ規定

ニ依リ取締ラレル。陸海軍ハ戰爭遂行、爲メ、常ニアツ

ル必要ヲ充分ニ供給サレヤラ政府ハ適當ナ時期ニ斯

様ナ手段ヲ講ズル。

6
No

Doc 2604A

斯様ノ規定ハ將來改正ヲ要スル場合國民總動員法、
 條項ヲ作ル代リニ便宜ニ勅令ニ依リテ確定サレベキナリ。
 若シ規定カ右法、條項トナシバ其、條項中、變更ハ帝國
 議會、認可ヲ要スル、改正ヲ官カカラシマル斯様ノ過程
 ハアツコモノガ迅速ニ整ヘラレナクハバナリナク戰時ニ於テハ實地
 ニ即シタモ、デハナリ。樞密院、審議ニ付サネバナリナク故
 緊急勅令ニ賴ル改制ヲ法モ實際上不通ナリ。其ニ緊
 急勅令ハ若シ國會ヲ進行中ナラバ發布ハ出来ナシ。

併シ斯様ノ規定ガ設定サレシ基本原則ハ總動員ノ情況
 裏化ニ從フテ改正ヲ必要トスルガ故ニ右法ニ縛リ込ミルベキナ
 リ。此、法、適用ニ於テ政府ハ國民總動員研究委員會
 承認ルコトナリ。斯ノモノヲ勅令發布ヨナシ職權濫用ヲ
 抑制スル。

政府ハ又從來、鉄、鋼、銅、銦、統制、場合、如ク公平ヲ
 期スル爲、諸規定、下ニ入統制、才法乃至手段ヲ十分
 ニ考究スベキ各種半官半民ノ機關ヲ創設スル。政府ハ現在
 ノ産業事情ニ即シテ諸規定、實際ノ遂行ニ於テハ民間
 企業家側、自発的統制ニ須ク依存スル。間違ヲ避ケル
 爲メ計畫ヲ作ル場合、斯様ノ自治諸團體ノ見解モ亦熟
 考スル。

各條項、概略

國民總動員法、一、二、三條ハ國民總動員、物資及總動員
 業務、意義ヲ明カニシ居ル。此法ハ國家ヲ起リ得ベキ戰

408

Doc 2604A

語意、明解

第五條ニ云フ團體ハ國防團體、婦人國防團體、青年團、少年團ヲ除ク一般團體ヲ意味スル。是等團體カ從事スベキコトヲ要求サレシ活動ニハ例ヲテハ保衛、救済、宣傳、情報、警備ヲ含ム。

（戰爭、性質、ノアル事業ヲ含ム）脅威ヲ受ケル場合、活動サルモノナリ。此、茲、適用期間、開始、終結、御裁可ヲ得テ後適當ニ公表サレシ「個人資力」ナル言辭ハ精神能力、技術能力、勞働能力ヲ含ムモノナリ。總動員物資ニ関シテハ其ノ大概、モノハ可動性、モノナリ（船舶ハ不動産、部類ニ含ムル）。勤員ニ從フベキ追加物資、指令、可能性ニ對シテハ第九部第二條ニ保留條件ヲ設ケテアル。現在政府ハ此ノ點ニ関シテハ決定シテ計畫ヲ持ツテ居ナシカ國際上、勘定法請ヲ改善セシムルニ必要トアル玩具、生糸ヲ加ヘルナリ。事業、總動員ハ意義、事業、意味、ハズモ高業的事業ニ限定サレモナシ。國防婦人會、活動、如キモ第三條第九項、範圍ニ含ミルナリ。第四條、條文ニ依リ、戰時中人員ヲ徵用スル場合、政府ハ強制的半段ニ訴ヘズシテ徵集ス可ク努力スル。徵集スル場合政府ハ命令ニ因リ、年令、制限、男女、區別、作業、權利及び勤務、性質ニ從ヒ設定スル報酬ヲ發表スル。

Nº 9

Doc 2604A

第六條ニ依ルハ政府ハ緊要急ヲ要セサル企業ニ人員、雇
傭ヲ制限又ハ禁止スルコトカフルベシ。又第四條ノ條文ニ依ルハ
人員ヲ徵用ニ特定ノ事業主ニ對シ其ノ事業ニ熟練セル
是等徵用者ヲ雇傭スルコト命令シ得ル。政府ハ所務
者獲得、競争ヲ生起セシムル原因ヲ除ク手段ヲ施シ勞
務者、保健及び社會政策ニ關スル其ノ他事情ヲ確保
スル手段ヲ施ス可ク、雇主ヲ命令スルコトアルベシ。
戰時ニ勞働力、増加ヲ計ル尙、第六條ハ工場及鉱業
法並ニ勞務調整法ニ依リ政府ヲシテ事業主ニ諸勞働
條件ノ緩和或ハ停止ヲ命令シ得ル。

2/0/0

Doc 2604A

有限責任会社日本タイムス社 東京
一九四六年／昭和二十一年／七月三十日。

関係者各位

本書は在在の事ヲ諷刺スルモノナリ。即チ現在、

「日本タイムス」(以テ「ミヤバ」タイムストニテ知ラルハ

「ミヤバ」タイムス)「アトワタシ」一九四〇年／昭和十九年

十月十日併合ニシテモナリ。而シテ、該日付以テ、

「ミヤバ」タイムス「アトワタシ」ノ凡テノ記録ハ失ハレタリハ

破却セラレタリ

右ノ次ヲニ付、一九三八年／昭和十三年／九月至三兩日

「ミヤバ」タイムス「アトワタシ」ニ掲載セラレタル「陸軍戦争

治安ヲ諷刺スルモノ」ヲ翻譯セラレタル「記載」

原稿ハ、此等ノ在在ヲ指示スルモノヲ得

有限責任会社 日本タイムス社

編輯局長 森田 峯 澤

